United Nations A/57/L.1

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Item 20 of the provisional agenda*
Admission of new Members to the United Nations

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

* A/57/150.

02-58146 (E) 060902

Admission of the Swiss Confederation to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 24 July 2002 that the Swiss Confederation should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[1]

Having considered the application for membership of the Swiss Confederation,[2]

Decides to admit the Swiss Confederation to membership in the United Nations.

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[1] A/57/259.

[2] A/56/1009-S/2002/801.

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Fifty-seventh session
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Admission of new Members to the United Nations

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* A/57/150.

02-58423 (E) 100902

Admission of the Swiss Confederation to membership in the United Nations

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Suriname

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Item 41 of the provisional agenda*
Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

Algeria, Angola, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Suriname and Venezuela: draft resolution

United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development

1. We, heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly held on 16 September 2002, considered how to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development. This meeting forms part of the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[1] at this, the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly.

2. We reaffirm our commitment to the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] and the internationally agreed development goals, as the embodiment of our collective desire for and aspiration to a better world in which all peoples can live in dignity and peace.

3. We recommit ourselves to meeting the special needs of Africa as recognized in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000, the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001

* A/57/150.
[1] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.
[2] See resolution 55/2.

02-58970 (E) 130902

of the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, adopted on 18 July 2001,[3] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, adopted on 22 March 2002,[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, adopted at the Summit on 4 September 2002.

4. We welcome the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as an African-led, -owned and -managed initiative, and recognize that it is a serious commitment to addressing the aspirations of the continent.

5. We welcome the commitment of African countries to take effective and concrete measures, inter alia, through the establishment of various institutional mechanisms and the development of strategies, for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. This commitment reflects the recognition that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the New Partnership rests with the African Governments and peoples.

6. We affirm that international support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development is essential. While acknowledging the support so far expressed or provided for the New Partnership, we urge the United Nations system and the international community, in particular donor countries, to assist with the implementation of the New Partnership.

7. We call upon the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s to consider how the United Nations will structure its support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and take decisions to this effect.

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 29.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

United Nations A/57/L.2/Rev.1

General Assembly

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15 September 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Item 41 of the provisional agenda*
Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

Algeria, Angola, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development

1. We, heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly held on 16 September 2002, considered how to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which is a programme of the African Union. This meeting forms part of the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[1] at this, the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly.

2. We reaffirm our commitment to the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] and the internationally agreed development goals, as the embodiment of our collective desire for and aspiration to a better world in which all peoples can live in dignity and peace.

* A/57/150.
[1] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.
[2] See resolution 55/2.

02-58992 (E) 150902

3. We recommit ourselves to meeting the special needs of Africa as recognized in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000, the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, adopted on 18 July 2001,[3] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, adopted on 22 March 2002,[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, adopted at the Summit on 4 September 2002.

4. We welcome the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as an African Union-led, -owned and -managed initiative, and recognize that it is a serious commitment to addressing the aspirations of the continent, as decided by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Lusaka from 9 to 11 July 2001.

5. We welcome the commitment of African countries to take effective and concrete measures, inter alia, through the establishment of various institutional mechanisms and the development of strategies, for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. This commitment reflects the recognition that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the New Partnership rests with the African Governments and peoples.

6. We affirm that international support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development is essential. While acknowledging the support so far expressed or provided for the New Partnership, we urge the United Nations system and the international community, in particular donor countries, to assist with the implementation of the New Partnership.

7. We call upon the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s to consider how the United Nations will structure its support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and take decisions to this effect.

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 29.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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Fifty-seventh session
Item 41 of the provisional agenda*
Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

Algeria, Angola, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and **Zimbabwe**

* A/57/150.

02-59208 (E) 170902

United Nations A/57/L.3

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 20
Admission of new Members to the United Nations

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

Admission of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 23 May 2002 that the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[1]

[1] A/57/258.

02-60457 (E) 250902

Having considered the application for membership of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste,[2]

Decides to admit the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to membership in the United Nations.

[2] A/56/953-S/2002/558.

United Nations A/57/L.3/Add.1

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 20
Admission of new Members to the United Nations

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

Admission of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to the United Nations

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Armenia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Congo, Djibouti, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Tonga, Turkey and Zimbabwe

02-60845 (E) 270902

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 31
Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: draft resolution

Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those that call for the development of friendly relations among nations and the strengthening of cooperation in solving problems of an economic and social character,

Taking note of the opposition of the international community to unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures,

Recalling its resolutions in which it has called upon the international community to take urgent and effective steps to end unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures,

Gravely concerned over the continued application of unilateral extraterritorial coercive measures whose effects have an impact on the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of their entities and individuals in violation of the norms of international law and the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Believing that the prompt elimination of such measures would be consistent with the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of the Agreement on the World Trade Organization,

Recalling its resolutions 51/22 of 27 November 1996, 53/10 of 26 October 1998 and 55/6 of 26 October 2000,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 55/6;

2. *Reaffirms* that all peoples have the right to self-determination and that by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

02-61437 (E) 021002 021002

3. *Express its deep concern* at the negative impact of unilaterally imposed extraterritorial coercive economic measures on trade and financial and economic cooperation, including at the regional level, because they are contrary to recognized principles of international law and pose serious obstacles to the freedom of trade and the free flow of capital at the regional and international levels;

4. *Reiterates its call* for the repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that impose coercive economic measures contrary to international law on corporations and nationals of other States;

5. *Again calls upon* all States not to recognize or apply unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislation imposed by any State across territorial boundaries, which are contrary to recognized principles of international law;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion".